Library

ANNUAL REPORT

of

The Medical Officer of Health

of the

SUTTON-IN-ASHFIELD URBAN
DISTRICT COUNCIL

MINISTRY OF HEALTH

1960

SUTTON-IN-ASHFIELD URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

Chairman of the Council. T. Stimpson, Esq., J.P.

Chairman of the Public Health Committee, F. V. Marshall, Esq.

Public Health Department

Forest Street, Sutton-in-Ashfield, Notts., Tel. Sutton-in-Ashfield 600/601

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS

Medical Officer of Health (Part time)—

T. S. McKEAN, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector—

P. BRISCOE, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H., R.S.H. Meat I Cert.

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector—

A. ANDERSON, M.A.P.H.I., R.S.H. Meat I Cert.

Additional Public Health Inspectors—

J. BOSTOCK, M.A.P.H.I., R.S.H. Meat I Cert.

W. BLACK, M.A.P.H.I., R.S.H. Meat Inspection, Smoke and Sanitary Science Certs.

Chief Clerk—

Miss M. SEVERN (Part time).

Clerks—

Mrs. S. COUPE

Miss P. MOOR

ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1960

To the Chairman and Members

of

Sutton-in-Ashfield Urban District Council

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit my annual report for 1960 including the report of the Chief Public Health Inspector.

Deaths of infants and still births continued at a high level. Full details will be found in Section A of the report.

Bronchitis has accounted for some ten per cent. of the total annual deaths over the past ten years, compared with five per cent. for England and Wales. Inhalation of a polluted atmosphere predisposes to respiratory infection and the provisions of the Clean Air Act are designed to remove particulate impurities from the atmosphere. There is no progress towards that goal to report. The ultimate benefits are essentially long term and unlikely to be achieved until all adjacent populous areas are smokeless zones. Though the number of deaths from cancer has not varied significantly during the past few years, the proportion due to cancer of the lung and bronchus increased from four per cent. in 1951 to twenty-eight per cent. in 1960. The hazards of the deliberate inhalation of irritants into the respiratory system have been publicised and disputed. Preventive action is essentially a matter for each individual but it is our duty to see that young people are made aware of the potential dangers of smoking.

Apart from the anticipated epidemic of measles there was little notifiable disease. The rate for pulmonary tuberculosis was forty-nine per hundred thousand population, an increase on last year's figure. Thanks to the high rate of immunisation, which has continued, there was no diphtheria. We were again fortunate to escape clinical infection with poliomyelitis. Though the incidence in England and Wales was the lowest for some years, nevertheless, two hundred and fifty-nine persons suffered paralysis and thirty-two died. The behaviour of the disease is still unpredictable and it may appear in our midst without warning. Now is the time to take advantage of the protection offered by vaccination. Smallpox is another disease for which protective inoculation is available, and though no case has been seen here since 1929, the popularity and speed of modern travel make it a potential danger. The acceptance rate of smallpox vaccination in infants is still less than fifty per cent. of births.

A further five year programme for the abolition of unfit houses was submitted, and altogether, one hundred and fifty-seven houses had been included by the end of the year. You will see from the survey carried out during the year that there are many houses lacking what most of us consider to be essential amenities but which are, nevertheless, not legal requirements. A comprehensive scheme combining improvement, demolition and redevelopment on cleared sites may well merit your consideration in the future.

The waiting lists for houses and bungalows show a small decrease, but if demand and supply remain constant it will be many years before the waiting lists are reduced to the practicable minimum.

Intermittent trouble was experienced with itinerant caravan dwellers who were inclined to become static on unsuitable and unlicensed sites until suitably stimulated.

Your food supply was under constant supervision by the public health inspectors. As a result of the application of the Restriction of Movement Order to the Midland Area in March, 1960, and the consequent compulsory tuberculin testing and weeding out of infected animals, the incidence of tuberculosis found post mortem at meat inspection fell to the lowest level recorded.

My thanks are due to my colleagues, the Surveyor and Water Engineer, the Sewage Works Manager, the Housing Architect and Housing Manager, and to the Chief Inspector of Police, who have supplied information included in the appropriate sections of the report.

I would acknowledge the ready and efficient assistance of all the members of the staff, and the close co-operation of the Chief Public Health Inspector in all aspects of the work of the department.

Your obedient Servant,

T. S. McKEAN, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.,

Medical Officer of Health.

ANNUAL REPORT, 1960

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit herewith my annual report for 1960. As usual, full details of inspections and all other relevant statistics are included in the body of the report.

A considerable amount of the Department's time has been spent on housing matters. Every effort was made to complete the five years programme of slum clearance for 1955/60 and a further schedule for the five years 1961/65 was submitted in October. The latter schedule included 108 properties.

The position in October, therefore, was as follows:—

No. of houses included in Schedule for 1955/60	170
No. of houses included in Schedule for 1961/65	108
No. of houses represented as unfit apart from Schedules	116
Total	394

Of this total 221 houses have been vacated, the tenants being rehoused by the Council, or in a very few cases, finding their own accommodation.

Working parallel with the slum clearance programme, much work has been involved in the encouragement of more improvement grants in the hope of saving a still further number of substantial houses which are suitable for modernisation. Thirty-three Standard and thirty Discretionary grants were made during the year, making a total of 219 given by this Authority since the schemes first came into operation.

During the later half of the year a survey of the district was undertaken to determine more accurately the number of houses in the district which were lacking the standard amenities. The survey revealed that:—

2304 houses or 17.85% of the total houses in the area were without a hot water supply.

2486 houses or 19.28% of the total houses in the area were without a fixed bath.

3406 houses or 26.40% of the total houses in the area were without a wash-hand basin.

2092 houses or 16.21% of the total houses in the area were without a proper food store.

The obvious conclusion from this survey is that approximately one quarter of the total houses in the area are still lacking essential amenities. Every possible effort will be made to reduce this number.

We have again managed to maintain a 100% inspection of meat and much work has also been done in the routine supervision of food premises and food products. Food hygiene education must continue wherever and whenever possible.

Under the provisions of the Slaughterhouse (Appointed Day) Order, 1959, the Council's report in respect of the four remaining slaughterhouses in this district was submitted to the Minister in November.

Some serious consideration must now be given to the appropriation of further areas of land suitable for the disposal of refuse by controlled tipping. The principal tip at Charnwood Street is now filling rapidly.

It is my pleasure once more to express thanks to Dr. McKean and all members of the Council for wholehearted support and encouragement, to the Inspectors, Miss Severn and staff for their hard work.

Your obedient Servant,

P. BRISCOE, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H., R.S.H. Meat I Cert.

Chief Public Health Inspector

SECTION A

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Area (in Acres)	10,507
Population (estimated mid-year)	40,810
Number of Inhabited Houses	13.272
Rateable Value (year ending 31st March, 1961)	£419,771
Sum Represented by a Penny Rate (Gross)	£1,749

Vital Statistics

	Total	Males	Females	
Deaths	438	257	181	
Death Rate (per 1,000 Population) (Comparability Factor 1.29)				13.8
Live Births—Legitimate	627	334	293	
Illegitimate	20	8	12	
	647	342	305	

Birth Rate (per 1,000 population)	Legitimate	15.4	
(Comparability Factor 1.00)	Illegitimate	.5	15.9
Illegitimate Live Births per cent. of total live births			3.1%

	Total	Males	Females	
Still Births	16	8	8	
Still Birth Rate per 1,000 total live and still births				24.1
Legitimate Rate per 1,000 legitimate live and still births				24.9
Illegitimate Rate per 1,000 illegitimate live and still births				0.0
Total Live and Still Births	663	350	313	
Infant Deaths (deaths under 1 year)	20	13	7	
Infant Mortality Rates				
Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births				30.9
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births				31.9
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births				0.0
Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births)				17.0
Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births)				15.5
Perinatal Mortality Rate (stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and still births)				39.2
Maternal Mortality (including abortion)				0.0

Population

The Registrar General again estimated the increase of population at mid-year to be one hundred and eighty more than the previous year. The natural increase was two hundred and nine.

Births

The live birth rate showed the usual but slight annual increase which has been noted since reaching its lowest point in 1956.

The following table is an analyses of the Rh groups of mothers for births notified during the year

	Still Births	Live Births	Infants Died during the year
Rh positive	14	477	11
Rh negative	3	106	6
Not tested	1	60	0

Twenty-four infants were reported as suffering from jaundice and all progressed favourably. Twelve of the mothers were Rh positive and twelve Rh negative.

Premature Births

Premature still births numbered twelve, and fifty-eight premature infants were born alive, more than nine per cent. of the total live births—giving a high rate of 89.6 per thousand live births.

Fortunately most of the infants were in the higher premature weight groups and so there was a satisfactory survival rate at one month of 89 7%.

Only one of the four infants under 3lbs. 4ozs. survived. The six deaths occurred within twenty-four hours of birth. One infant who survived at the end of one month had hydrocephalus and eventually succumbed at the age of eight months.

Twenty-three of the births were at home, and thirty-five in hospital to which four infants born at home were subsequently admitted. Seven of the infants were from twin pregnancies of which there were five.

General statistics are shown below.

Premature Birth-Rate per 1,000 Live Births

— 3lb. 4oz.	— 4lb. 6oz.	— 4lb. 15oz.	— 5lb. 8oz.	Total
6.2	15.5	18.5	49.4	89.6

Rh factor of the fifty-three mothers whose blood was examined.

		Births	Infants Survived one month
Rh Positive	43	44	40
Rh negative	10	11	9

Still Births

Eighteen still births were notified, of which sixteen were allocated to the district by the Registrar General, giving a rate of 24·1 which compares unfavourably with the rate for England and Wales of 19.8.

Twelve of the infants were premature by weight, four being under 2lb. All of the mothers had ante-natal supervision, four attending a clinic and twelve their family doctor. Thirteen were admitted to hospital for the delivery. Maternal age ranged from nineteen to thirty-seven years, half being in the thirty to forty decade, and pregnancies varied from first, of which there were four, to eighth. Illness or complications of pregnancy, present in half the cases, included epilepsy, toxaemia and antepartum haemorrhage. Two mothers had a history of previous still birth and three, who were Rh negative, had antibodies. Thus in the majority of instances there was some special hazard to the infant.

Employment in industry was not a significant factor, only two of the mothers, one of whom had toxaemia, being in employment during the pregnancy.

The Population (Statistics) Act, 1960, which requires a doctor or midwife to state the certifiable cause of death and estimated duration of the pregnancy, came into operation on tht 1st October, 1960.

The perinatal mortality, which is the combined rate for still births and deaths of infants under one week, was 39.2 per thousand live and still births, compared with 32.9 for England and Wales.

Deaths of Infants under One Year

The rate for England and Wales continued to improve and reached a new low record of 21.9 Our rate again rose above 30 compared with 24 for the Urban Districts of Nottinghamshire.

The chief causes of death were congenital malformation and respiratory infections, three of which were of fulminating type and the diagnosis could only be made post mortem, the examinations being ordered by the coroner. The apparent decrease in the rate for prematurity alone is the result of more precise classification of the cause of death and the very satisfactory survival rate for premature infants.

Seven of the ten mothers who lost their babies in the first week of life had some factor likely to affect the infant adversely. One mother, aged twenty-four, who lost her third infant from prematurity had previously lost the first two, one from congenitial malformation and the second from prematurity. An Rh negative mother who had toxaemia of pregnancy lost her thirteenth child from Rh incompatibility in spite of an exchange transfusion. All her other children survived, the fifth, sixth, seventh and eleventh infants having successful exchange transfusions.

The infant who lived four months before succumbing to heart disease was the sixth child of a mother aged twenty-five years. Her five other infants had died in the first few months of life, one from cerebral haemorrhage and four from pneumonia.

Only one of the mothers attended the ante-natal clinic, the others being supervised by general practitioners or at the hospital ante-natal clinic.

Registered cause of death		No. of Deaths.	
(a) Under one week	At home	In Hospital	Total
Prematurity	—	3	3
Prematurity and congenital malformation	1	—	1
Prematurity and subarachnoid haemorrhage	—	1	1
Prematurity and Rh incompatibility	—	1	1
Subdural haemorrhage	1	—	1
Atelectasis	1	—	1
Asphyxia due to inattention at birth	1	—	1
Pulmonary hyaline membrane ...	—	1	1
	4	6	10
(b) One week to one month			
Congenital malformation ...	—	1	1
Mother attended ante-natal clinic	—	1	1
(c) Over one month			
Broncho-pneumonia	4	1	5
Congenital malformation	3	—	3
Interstitial myocarditis	—	1	1
	7	2	9
Child attended Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic	2	—	2

The following table shows the age of the mother and the number of pregnancies for neonatal deaths.

Age of Mother	Pregnancy				
	1st	2nd	3rd	7th	12th
Under 20 years ...	1	—	—	—	—
20—29 years ...	1	1	4	1	—
30—39 years ...	—	1	1	—	1
	2	2	5	1	1

Infantile mortality rate for chief causes of death:

	Prematurity	Congenital Malformation	Respiratory Infections
1936	11.2	8.0	20.9
1946	14.5	6.6	9.2
1956	8.9	7.1	8.9
1959	9.4	6.3	4.7
1960	4.6	7.7	7.7

	Infantile Mortality in Wards				Comparative Mortality	
Year	East	West	Huthwaite	Skegby	Sutton-in-Ashfield	Urban Districts in Notts.
1936	56	73	75	74	69	58
1946	44	66	39	27	46	42
1956	34	43	67	39	43	27
1959	26	32	26	39	29.8	21.9
1960	40	13	59	28	30.9	24

Infantile Mortality Rates under and over 1 month

	Under 1 month	Over 1 month.
1936	26	43
1946	26	20
1956	32	11
1959	17	13
1960	17	14

Combined still birth-rate and neonatal rate per 1,000 total live and still births:—

1936	60
1946	55
1956	61
1959	38
1960	41

	Sutton-in Ashfield	England & Wales
Live births per 1,000 population	15.9	17.1
Still Births per 1,000 births, live and still	24.1	19.8
Deaths of Infants under one year, per 1,000 live births	30 9	21.9
Neo-natal Mortality, deaths under 4 weeks, per 1,000 live births	17.0	15.6
Maternal Deaths per 1,000 births, live and still (excluding abortion)	0.0	0.31
Due to abortion	0.0	0.08

General Statistics

Deaths per 1,000 population:—		
All causes	13.8	11.5
Respiratory Tuberculosis	0.073	0.068
Cancer of Lung and Bronchus	0 466	0.481
Other Cancer	1.176	1.676

Chief Causes of Death (based on the International Statistical Classification).

Malignant Neoplasm :—

	Males	Females	Total
Stomach	7	5	12
Lung and Bronchus	18	1	19
Breast	—	4	4
Uterus	—	8	8
Others	14	10	24
	39	28	67

Diseases of Circulatory System :—

Coronary disease, angina	54	15	69
Hypertension with heart disease	3	5	8
Other heart disease	25	21	46
Other circulatory disease	5	7	12
	87	48	135

Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	32	47	79

Diseases of Respiratory System :—

Pneumonia	6	7	13
Bronchitis	41	9	50
	47	16	63

Nineteen deaths were recorded as due to cancer of the lung or bronchus. All but one of the victims were males whose ages ranged from forty-two to seventy-six. The woman was aged fifty-nine years. No information on smoking habits is available.

The causes of death of pre-school children, five of whom died during the year, were broncho-pneumonia (2), lymphosarcoma. pyelonephritis and mastoiditis.

The only school child who died had a malignant growth.

There were three fatal accidents in the home. One caused the death of a young woman who was killed by shock when using an electric kettle. The other two involved elderly men, one sustaining burns and the other head injuries.

Road traffic accidents, two of which occurred outside the district, killed three young adults who were involved in motor cycle crashes, and one middle aged man who was in a motor car collision.

Extract from the statistics of Road Traffic Accidents in the Sutton-in-Ashfield area supplied by Chief Inspector Marshall:—

Killed	3
Seriously injured	44
Slightly injured	129
Total number of accidents	191

Year	Infantile Mortality		Birth Rate		Death Rate	
	Sutton	England and Wales	Sutton	England and Wales	Sutton	England and Wales
1936	69	59	16.09	14.8	12.6	12.1
1937	70	58	15.60	15.58	13.37	12.4
1938	51	53	17.24	15.1	12.96	11.6
1939	58	50	16.2	15.0	14.2	12.1
1940	58	55	17.1	14.6	15.1	14.3
1941	67	59	17.5	14.2	*11.28	12.9
1942	66	49	19.7	15.8	*11.12	11.6
1943	67	49	21.3	16.5	*10.9	12.1
1944	68	46	23.6	17.6	*11.6	11.6
1945	53	46	19.6	16.1	*10.3	11.4
1946	46	43	19.6	19.1	*10.3	11.5
1947	44	41	20.1	20.6	*10.7	12.0
1948	45	34	17.7	17.9	*8.9	10.8
1949	43	32	18.1	16.7	13.3	11.7
1950	51	30	16.7	15.8	13.	11.6
1951	32	30	17.1	15.5	13.9	12.5
1952	40	28	15.1	15.3	12.	11.3
1953	30	26.8	15.8	15.5	11.6	11.4
1954	30.6	25.4	15.5	15.2	12.	11.3
1955	27.3	24.9	14.7	15.0	12.5	11.7
1956	42.9	23.7	14.0	15.6	13.6	11.7
1957	24.6	23.1	14.1	16.1	12.8	11.5
1958	27.4	22.5	14.4	16.4	14.1	11.7
1959	29.8	22.2	15.7	16.5	12.9	11.6
1960	30.9	21.9	15.9	17.1	13.8	11.5

*Crude

ANTE-NATAL, POST-NATAL, MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE IMMUNISATION AND VACCINATION CLINICS

The following is the time-table of the Routine Clinics :—

Situation	Maternity and Child Welfare	Ante Natal	Post-Natal	Immunisation and Vaccination (By appointment)		
				Smallpox Vaccination	Diphtheria and Whooping Cough Immunisation	Poliomyelitis Vaccination
Sutton-in-Ashfield : Forest Street (Near Library)	Tuesdays and Fridays, 2—4 p.m. Dr. attends every Tuesday and last Friday in month 2.30 p.m.	Every Wednesday & 2nd and 4th Thursdays each month 2—4 p.m.	2nd Monday of each month 2—3 p.m.	1st Thursday of each month 3.40 p.m.	1st and 3rd Thursday of each month 2.30—3 p.m.	3rd Thursday of each month 3.30 p.m. (Mondays by arrangement)
Huthwaite : Clinic, New Street	Every Thursday 2—4 p.m. Dr. attends 2nd and 4th Thursdays in month, 2.30 p.m.	2nd and 4th Fridays, 2—4 p.m.	At Ante-Natal Clinics	By appointment at M. & C.W. Clinic	Last Monday of each month 2 p.m.	Last Monday of each month 2.30 p.m.
Skegby and Stanton Hill : Baptist Church, Stanton Hill	Every Monday 2—4 p.m. Dr. attends 2.30 p.m.	1st, 3rd and 5th Fridays, 4th Wednesday, 2—4 p.m.	2nd Wednesday in month 2—3 p.m.	By appointment at M. & C.W. Clinic	2nd Tuesday of each month 2.30—3 p.m.	2nd Tuesday of each month 3.15 p.m.

The Local Health Authority administer the Clinic Service.

Rhesus typing was continued at Ante-Natal Clinics—

	Mothers	Fathers	Infants
Rh Positive	115	3	17
Rh Negative	71	—	11

Two hundred and seventy-nine maternity cases were admitted to hospital, one hundred and ten on account of unsuitable home conditions and the others for medical reasons. Ten mothers and four infants had blood transfusions.

Seventeen births were notified from nursing homes.

A total of four hundred and fifty-two blood donors, including fifty-six new volunteers, attended the two sessions held in the district by the Regional Transfusion Serrvice. It took one thousand nine hundred and sixty-six blood donations to satisfy the needs of patients in the Mansfield Group of Hospitals during 1960.

National Assistance Act, 1948

Action under Section 47 had to be taken in the case of one old lady aged 84. She lived alone, was blind, and in constant danger from the open fire which she regularly lit and sat over. All efforts to persuade her to have home help or to go into a home were rejected. Ultimately, for her own safety, an order for her removal was made by the Court. She died a week or two after admission to hospital.

The environmental conditions of Case 1, mentioned in previous reports, deteriorated and it seems likely that an application to the Court will eventually have to be made.

Mortuary

The mortuary at King's Mill Hospital was used for thirty-seven cases at a cost of £55 7s. 6d.

Medical Examinations of Staff and Workmen

Sickness and Superannuation Schemes.

There were thirty-nine examinations during the year.

Acceptance recommended	36
Acceptance not recommended	3

SECTION C.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

Water Supply

The water mains were extended by two thousand four hundred yards.

The quality of the water was satisfactory and the quantity available from all sources was adequate.

From Rushley	231,927,000 gallons
From Meden Valley	257,208,000 gallons
From Mansfield	104,197,000 gallons
	593,332,000 gallons
To Kirkby-in-Ashfield	19,050,000 gallons

Thirteen samples of chlorinated Rushley water were submitted for chemical and thirty-seven for bacteriological examination, and all were satisfactory.

From the Meden Valley supply the four chemical and sixteen bacteriological examinations, proved satisfactory.

The supply from Mansfield was also shown to be satisfactory by the results of the twelve samples submitted for bacteriological examination.

Representative results of drinking water from Rushley and of the water from the Public Baths are given below.

The samples contain per million parts:—	(a) Rushley Supply November	(b) Baths Water July
Total Solids dried at 180° C.	230.00	750.00
Suspended Matter	absent	absent
Chlorides as chlorine	21.30	259.15
Oxidised Nitrogen as nitrate	3.12	3.12
Oxidised Nitrogen as nitrite	absent	absent
Free and Saline Ammonia	0.004	0.012
Albuminoid Ammonia	0.004	0.300
Temporary Hardness	75.00	75.00
Permanent Hardness	65.00	173.00
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hrs. at 80°F. from N/80 KMn04	0.00	0.21
pH Value	8.20	7.30
Appearance	clear & bright	clear & bright
Odour	none	none
Taste and Colour	normal	normal
Heavy Metals	absent	absent
Free Chlorine	0.10*	0.35
No. of colonies developing per ml. on agar at 21°C in 72 hrs.	5	1
No. of colonies developing per ml. on agar at 37°C. in 24 hrs.	0	0
No. of colonies developing per ml. on agar at 37°C. in 48 hrs.	3	2
Coli—aerogenes count per 100 mls. at 37°C. in 48 hrs.	0	0
Faecal coli count per 100 mls. at 44°C. in 48 hrs. ...	0	0
Bacillus Coli (Presumptive)	absent in 100 mls.	absent in 100 mls.

* a test done in the Health Department showed 0.2

(a) At the time of sampling this water satisfied the required standard of bacterial quality of the Ministry of Health.

This water was also of suitable chemical quality for human consumption, domestic use and dairy purposes.

(b) At the time of sampling the water in the swimming baths was of suitable bacterial and chemical quality.

The Water Engineer has provided the following information:—

" Description

The swimming baths were built in 1924. The pool is 75 feet x 35 feet and contains 70,000 gallons of water. At the shallow end the water is 2ft. 9ins. deep, and at the deep end the water is 5ft. 9ins. deep. The internal sides of the pool are constructed with glazed bricks and the bottom is tiled.

There is one diving stage with seven platforms, the top platform being 7ft. 9ins. above the water level. When the pool was originally constructed there was a diving well in the floor, but in the mid-thirties this was filled in.

32 cubicles and one room are available for changing. While the bathers are bathing their clothes are stored in a cloakroom. Bathers are supervised by attendants from the bath side and cloakroom.

Method of Treatment and Frequency of changing the water.

The purification plant is designed to deal with a flow of 21.000 gallons per hour, and the plant is operated so that there is a complete change of water every four hours. Water from the deep end is pumped out and passed through pressure filters before it is returned to the shallow end. In order for these filters to function properly it is necessary to add Sulphate of Alumina to the water. This causes a flocculent precipitate which forms a coating on the surface and round the grains in the upper layer of sand and so stops the passage of particulate matter and, to some extent, bacteria, thus enabling the filter to discharge clear water. Also for efficient filteration the water must be alkaline. Alkalinity is assessed by a determination of the pH. value and is kept around 7.5 by the addition of soda.

Concentrated solutions are made of sulphate of alumina and soda and these are fed into the bath water automatically prior to filtration.

To sterilize the water chlorine gas is added to the water. Samples of the bath water are taken throughout the day and orthotolidine tests applied to these. The quantity of chlorine gas is adjusted so that the total chlorine as determined by the orthotolidine test is between 0.2 and 0.5 parts per million.

The bath water has also to be heated and this is done by passing the water through a calorifier which is heated by steam obtained from a coal-fired boiler. The stoking of this boiler is carried out automatically. The temperature of water in the pool is kept at about 70°F. "

A scheme for considerable extensions has been approved in principle.

The present use of the building for swimming in the summer months and for public functions in the winter is very unsatisfactory and the new proposals ought to provide for swimming instruction and practice all the year round.

The water is from the public supply and chemical and bacteriological examinations have always proved satisfactory. Six samples were taken during the swimming season, which is from April to September, and a specimen analysis is shown on the previous page.

Sewerage

The sewers were extended by two thousand eight hundred and forty-six yards.

In general, the arrangements are adequate but localised surcharging occurs. Work to remedy the trouble was in progress in the Back Lane Skegby area during the year. There is no sewer available for a number of houses, about a hundred of which still have pail closets, and the remainder, with the exception of two small groups served by a filtration plant, have cesspools which are emptied three times a year free of charge.

Three sewage works are in operation. The Huthwaite plant is out of date, over loaded and badly affected by subsidence. Eventually it is hoped to close down the works, taking the sewage to Skegby in a new trunk sewer, half by gravity and half by pumping to the head of the new sewer. The Skegby plant was opened in 1956 and is designed on the Simplex surface aeration system of activated sludge. It is the first phase of a comprehensive scheme and is designed to serve the Skegby area and ultimately to take the sewage now going to the Huthwaite works. The Unwin Road plant, reconstructed in 1938 and designed for a dry weather flow of 870,000 gallons per day for a population of 29,000 at 30 gallons per head is receiving a daily flow twenty per cent. in excess of its capacity. It is affected by subsidence which is causing a restricted flow and measures to remedy the fault are being considered by the Surveyor and Sewage Works Manager. The plant is clearly inadequate for the work demanded of it to-day and cannot be expected to operate efficiently for an indefinite period. The present and future needs of the district, taking into account the probable domestic and industrial development, should be assessed and appropriate plans made for the efficient disposal of sewage.

Rainfall

The total rainfall for the year was 36.79", the highest recording since the station was set up in 1915. It was 7.84" more than the average of the past forty-six years. Rain was recorded on one hundred and ninety-six days with the lowest monthly reading in April (0.96") and the highest in October (6.26").

General Sanitation

Number of visits re Conversions	5
Conversions completed during year	1
P.C.'s abolished 1930-1960	3459
P.C.'s remaining	98

The remaining pail closets cannot be converted owing to the absence of sewers, or to the fact that the properties are to be dealt with under slum clearance.

Visits in connection with Housing—		
(a) Public Health Act	1058	
(b) Housing Act	1456	
(c) Overcrowding	22	2536
Water Supply and Sampling		60
Drainage		349
Factories and Workshops		65
Infectious Disease		86
Rodent Infestations		302
Shops Act		27
Public Cleansing—		
(a) Collection	182	
(b) Disposal	265	
(c) Salvage	327	774
Moveable Dwellings		315
Stables, Piggeries, etc.		4
Offensive Trades		36
Pet Shops		0
Atmospheric Pollution		220
Disinfestation		108
Schools		0
Miscellaneous Visits		692

Notices Served :

Informal Notices		168
Statutory Notices		88
Interviews		891
Informal Notices outstanding 31st Dec. 1959		92
Informal Notices outstanding 31st Dec. 1960		63
Statutory Notices outstanding 31st Dec. 1960		26
Informal Notices abated	197	
Verbal Notices abated	49	246

Summary of Work Done

(a) Housing (No. of houses affected).

Roofs, fallpipes, eaves, gutters and walls repaired	90
Dangerous structures remedied	7
Remedy of dampness by cement rendering or insertion of Damp Proof Course	42
Yards paved or repaired	31
Internal repairs	134
Sinks Provided	4
Sinks renewed	8
Washing Coppers provided	0
Washing Coppers Renewed	4
Foods Stores provided	50
Defective ovens repaired	12
Defective floors repaired	24

(b) General Work

Water Closets and Structures Repaired	39
Accummulations Removed	3
Rodent Infestations Abated	110
Complaints Unfounded	14
Reports to the Surveyor	21
Complaints Received	1120
Dirty Premises Cleansed	9
Animal Nuisance Abated	3
Grease Traps Provided	1

(c) Drainage.

No. of Premises Visited	402
Blocked Drains Cleansed	286
New Drains Tested and Passed	41
Defective Drains Found	17
Defective Drains Repaired	16
Open Channel Drainage Abolished	2
Cesspools Abolished	0
Cesspools Reconstructed	0

Investigation of Atmospheric Pollution

The following table gives the full readings for each month of the year in respect of the four instruments installed for the measurement of atmospheric pollution. These instruments are still sited in their original positions.

In comparison with previous years, it would appear that the rate of pollution, although heavy in the New Cross Area, is reasonably constant It is of some satisfaction to note that due to the efforts of industrial concerns, pollution is showing no increase I would like to see more positive action in relation to the particular black area in the town. From discussions and comments during the last year, there is an increasing tendency amongst many of our housewives to want some improvement in the atmosphere. Many have complained bitterly of soot soiled washing, and they have started to compare conditions in other areas where smoke pollution has been much reduced.

Estimation of Sulphur by Lead Peroxide Method and analyses of matter collected in atmospheric gauge.

MONTH	Rainfall in inches		Insoluble Deposit (In tons per square mile)		Soluble Deposit (In tons per square mile)		TOTALS SOLIDS		SO3 in milligrams per 100 sq. cm. per day	
1960	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Jan.	3.91	4.92	5.30	9.46	7.52	13.69	12.82	23.15	1.16	1.78
Feb.	2.15	2.07	6.51	13.22	4.43	6.58	10.94	19.80	1.47	1.80
March	1.92	1.74	8.25	11.24	5.40	7.52	13.65	18.76	0.93	1.18
April	1.01	1.00	9.80	17.62	2.82	3.76	12.62	21.38	0.89	1.24
May	1.09	1.27	6.71	16.11	3.22	5.37	9.93	21.48	0.73	0.79
June	1.14	1.40	9.63	14.73	2.82	4.97	12.45	19.70	0.53	0.68
July	2.75	3.29	5.67	11.04	3.09	5.00	8.76	16.04	0.44	0.73
August	3.76	3.63	4.50	10.47	3.76	4.93	8.26	15.40	0.67	1.09
Sept.	4.17	4.20	5.54	10.17	5.17	8.15	10.71	18.32	0.57	1.06
October	5.86	5.94	4.53	8.69	8.22	11.11	12.75	19.80	0.93	1.29
Nov.	3.63	4.17	6.48	9.23	6.11	8.93	12.59	18.16	1.38	1.91
Dec.	3.11	3.45	5.17	9.87	5.87	8.22	11.04	18.09	2.18	2.75

(1) Atmospheric Gauge at Forest Lodge.

(2) Atmospheric Gauge at New Cross.

(3) Sulphur Gauge at Idlewells.

(4) Sulphur Gauge at Brook Street.

Eradication of Bed Bugs

(a) Council Houses found infested	3
Council House Disinfested	3
(b) Private Houses found infested	1
Private Houses Disinfested	1
Premises Disinfested for other vermin	71

Public Cleansing and Salvage Collection

Public Cleansing

Much credit is due to all the drivers and loaders who kept this essential service going with reasonable smoothness in spite of the abnormally wet weather which proved most trying. The availability of hot showers and clothes drying facilities helped enormously in eliminating some of the discomfort of last summer.

No changes were made in our existing relay system of collection. One new Karrier 18 cubic yard Dual Tip Collector was brought into service during the year. This means that 2 of the 3 teams are now equipped with a large bodied vehicle and crew cab, which helps considerably in moving the teams between outgoing districts. Our own workshops continued with the regular reconditioning and maintenance of the fleet. There is no doubt in my mind that this system of vehicle maintenance is the cheapest and most satisfactory.

The Stoneyford Road land which we were filling up for the Housing Committee was completed, soiled and seeded down about the end of April. All tipping is now done on our principal tip at Charnwood Street. As a long term policy, a survey of the district will need to be made for the allocation of further suitable land for the controlled tipping of refuse.

Cesspool Cleansing

This section of the cleansing service has continued to operate quite smoothly and very few delays have occurred other than those observed by inaccessibility due to bad weather. Most of the owners of properties now drained to cesspools or other tank installations are taking full advantage of the 3 free emptyings per year offered by the Council. This has done much to reduce the number of complaints of nuisance from these installations.

Salvage

Once again, over 1,000 tons of salvageable material were sold during the year. Markets opened again for the sale of scrap and baled tins.

Sales were as follows:—

		Tons	Cwts.	£	s.	d.
Waste Paper and Fibreboard ...	1960	530	11	4374	0	10
...	1959	434	9	3557	14	3
Baled Tins and Metal ...	1960	12	8½	89	8	5
	1959	—	—	—	—	—
Waste Food	1960	593	8	2967	0	0
	1959	606	16	3034	0	0

It will be noticed here that the Sales of paper and fibreboard exceeded last years sales by nearly 100 tons.

SECTION D

HOUSING

Housing accommodation was provided for three hundred and thirty-five families, two hundred and eight in new houses or flats, and one hundred and twenty-seven in relets. Private enterprise provided a further one hundred and twenty-one houses.

The waiting list for houses and bungalows showed a slight decrease.

The Housing Manager and Housing Architect have supplied the following details:—

Housing Manager's Report :

Number of Dwellings at 31/12/60

	Houses	Bungalows	Aluminium Bungalows	Flats	Total
Sutton Area	2492	304	40	426	3262
Skegby Area	508	50	44	52	654
Huthwaite Area	294	56	—	48	398
	3294	410	84	526	4314
As at 31/12/59	3174	410	84	438	4106

Applications for Accommodation outstanding at 31/12/60

From Existing Tenants

Tenants	Outside U.D. Area	Sutton	Skegby	Huthwaite	Total
8 children ...	—	1	—	—	1
7 children ...	1	—	—	1	2
6 children ..	1	2	1	—	4
5 children ...	—	1	1	—	2
4 children ...	1	5	4	1	11
3 children ...	1	8	4	2	15
2 children ...	9	29	12	8	58
1 child ...	15	31	17	13	76
0 children ...	8	21	13	8	50
	36	98	52	33	219
As at 31/12/59	29	96	44	29	198

Applications for Bungalows

Accommodation required for:—

	Outside U.D. Area		Sutton		Skegby		Huthwaite		
	Tenant	Rooms	Tenant	Rooms	Tenant	Rooms	Tenant	Rooms	Total
6 Persons	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
4 Persons	—	—	5	—	2	—	—	—	7
3 Persons	—	—	32	—	6	—	11	—	49
2 Persons	2	2	117	10	26	—	31	1	189
1 Person	5	6	69	28	13	10	15	3	149
Total	7	8	223	38	48	10	57	4	395
As at 31/12/59	13		274		56		67		410

Applications from Families in Rooms

	Outside U.D. Area	Sutton	Skegby	Huthwaite	Total
5 children ...	1	1	—	—	2
4 children ...	1	3	1	—	5
3 children ...	2	6	2	2	12
2 children ...	3	14	8	2	27
1 child ...	15	78	34	20	147
0 children ...	16	115	42	21	194
	38	217	87	45	387
As at 31/12/59	32	318	104	52	506

Total number of applications outstanding at 31/12/60

	Outside U.D. Area	Sutton	Skegby	Huthwaite	Total
From Tenants	36	98	52	33	219
For Bungalows	15	261	58	61	395
Families in Rooms	38	217	87	45	387
Total	89	576	197	139	1001
As at 31/12/59	74	688	204	148	1114

Lettings during 1960 according to situation of dwelling

	Sutton	Skegby	Huthwaite	Total
New 3 bedroom houses	120	—	—	120
New 1 bedroom Flats	54	—	—	54
New 2 bedroom Flats	34	—	—	34
Relets—Houses	55	6	5	66
Bungalows	19	2	6	27
Flats	28	3	3	34
Total	310	11	14	335
Lettings during 1959	146	24	13	183

Twenty-four new properties and twenty-eight relets were allocated to tenants selected by the Health Department.

Lettings during 1960 showing district from which applicants were housed:—

	Outside U.D. Area	Sutton	Skegby	Huthwaite	Total
Four bedroom houses ...	2	3	2	3	10
Three bedroom houses ...	7	98	43	18	166
Two bedroom houses ...	—	9	1	—	10
Bungalows	—	17	5	5	27
Flats	5	91	20	6	122
	14	218	71	32	335
Lettings during 1959	18	96	41	28	183

During 1960 the following Exchanges took place:—

	1960	1959
Exchanges between council tenants	35	43
Exchanges between council and private tenants ...	15	14
Exchanges between council and tenants outside the district	8	2
Total	58	59

(Eight of the above were three-way Exchanges).

W. H. MOAKES.

Housing Manager.

Post War Housing position at 31/12/59

Schemes completed	44
Dwellings completed	2064

Housing Architect's report:—

1. Schemes completed during 1960

		To House
Hardwick Lane No. 11	Families	12
Union Street No. 5	Families	28
Carsic Lane No. 14	Families	98
Carsic Lane No. 15	Families	28

2. Other Schemes in progress during 1960.

			Completed
Carsic Lane No. 16	3-BR Houses	88	52
	1-BR Flats	8	2
	2-BR Flats	14	4
	Bed-sitters	3	1
Carsic Lane No. 17	1-BR Bungalows	23	7
Carsic Lane No .18	1-BR Flats	12	
Carsic Lane No. 19	2-BR Flats	2	

G. WARNER,

Warner & Dean (Housing Architects).

In addition to the 208 dwellings completed by the Local Authority, 121 dwellings were built by private contractors.

SUMMARY OF HOUSING ACTION DURING THE YEAR

Houses represented as Individual Unfit	97
Houses demolished—Individual Unfit	44
Houses demolished—Clearance Areas	3
Houses closed	4
Number of persons displaced	223
Number of families displaced	69

Repair of Unfit Houses.

Houses rendered fit as a result of informal action	197
Houses rendered fit as a result of formal action	89
Houses rendered fit by Local Authority in default	29

Housing Act, 1957 — Overcrowding :

Nine households were investigated for alleged overcrowding, of which only one proved to be legally overcrowded.

The two cases on the list at 31st December, 1959 were re-housed during the year and one lodger family found other accommodation thus relieving the overcrowding.

31/12/59 Families on the list	2
Added 1960	1
	3
Re-housed 1960	3
31/12/60 Families on the list	0

Re-housing and Demolition

Forty-nine families were re-housed from individual unfit representations and fourteen from re-development areas on certificates of unfitness.

Ten families refused the houses offered to them, preferring to wait until accommodation becomes available in the area of their choice.

A total of one hundred and fifty-seven houses were added to the list of unfit properties. At the end of the year sixty-four houses awaited official representation and sixty-one families in houses represented awaiting re-housing.

The total number of houses required at the end of the year was one hundred and twenty-five from the lists, and, in addition, a number to re-house families from unfit properties in development areas.

Details of Re-housing :

(a) from Individual Unfit Houses

East Ward	
41, Church Street	26, Thompson Crescent
The Cottage, Coxmoor	45, Sylvan Crescent, Skegby
Portland Farm, Coxmoor Road	6, Prior Close
Dukes Cottages, Coxmoor Road	3, James William Turner Avenue
2, Lucknow Drive	6, Lawrence Crescent
West Ward	
85, Forest Street	8, Clare Road
17, Parliament Street	95, Hill Crescent
6, Sherwood Street	12, Northwood Avenue
6, Willowbridge Lane	52, James William Turner Avenue
Huthwaite Ward	
1, Greenwood Mount	2, Cross Lane, Huthwaite
2, Greenwood Mount	4, St. Mary's Road
3, Greenwood Mount	67, Westbourne Road
4, Greenwood Mount	23, Greenwood Avenue, Huthwaite
32, Main Street	74, Columbia Street, Huthwaite
Skegby Ward	
66, Forest Road	12, Paling Crescent
70, Forest Road	52, St. Mary's Road
154, Mansfield Road	17, Elder Street, Skegby
156, Mansfield Road	31, James William Turner Avenue
160, Mansfield Road	80, Davies Avenue
164, Mansfield Road	22, Thompson Crescent
66, Meden Bank	11, Davies Avenue
67, Meden Bank	51, Northwood Avenue
69, Meden Bank	50, St. Mary's Road
70, Meden Bank	7, Caunt's Crescent
71, Meden Bank	65, Caunt's Crescent
72, Meden Bank	57, Caunt's Crescent
73, Meden Bank	26, Barker Avenue, Skegby
74, Meden Bank	12, St. Mary's Road
75, Meden Bank	37, Sylvan Crescent, Skegby
76, Meden Bank	56, St. Mary's Road
77, Meden Bank	24, Westbourne Road
78, Meden Bank	2, St. Mary's Road
79, Meden Bank	47, Northwood Avenue
80, Meden Bank	23, James William Turner Avenue
81, Meden Bank	59, Caunt's Crescent
82, Meden Bank	74, Hill Crescent
83, Meden Bank	17, Caunt's Crescent
85, Meden Bank	8, Percival Crescent
86, Meden Bank	12, Barker Avenue, Skegby
87, Meden Bank	69, Caunt's Crescent
88, Meden Bank	89, Westbourne Road
89, Meden Bank	11, Caunt's Crescent
90, Meden Bank	10, St. Mary's Road
91, Meden Bank	14, Lime Tree Avenue, Skegby
93, Meden Bank	10, Westbourne Road
94, Meden Bank	12, Westbourne Road
108, Meden Bank	9, Caunt's Crescent
109, Meden Bank	91, Westbourne Road
110, Meden Bank	48, St. Mary's Road

(b) from Re-development Areas (Certificate of Unfitness)

142, Blackwell Road, Huthwaite
53, High Pavement
29, Parliament Street
31, Parliament Street
33, Parliament Street
35, Parliament Street
37, Parliament Street
39, Parliament Street
41, Parliament Street
45, Parliament Street
47, Parliament Street
49, Parliament Street
51, Parliament Street
53, Parliament Street

1, Cross Lane, Huthwaite
19, Mapplewells Crescent
3, Brown Crescent
39, Bonser Gardens
3, Roosevelt Road
19, Crown Street
24, Lansbury Road
2, Caunt's Crescent
104, The Oval
40, Clare Road
68, Stuart Street
55, Union Street
3, Pepper Street
3, Union Street

The following Individual Unfit houses were vacated and closed, the tenant not being re-housed by the Council.

84, Meden Bank, Stanton Hill

Details of Demolition:— Total number forty-seven.

East Ward

17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, Briggs Street
7, 9, 32, Hamilton Road
53, High Pavement; 33 and 35 Phoenix Street

West Ward

12, Church Street; 1, 6. 8, Devonshire Square; 36, King Street;
29, 31, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45, 47, 49, 51, 53, Parliament Street
6, Willowbridge Lane

Huthwaite Ward

1, 2, 3, 4, Greenwood Mount; 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, Sherwood Street

Skegby Ward

233, 235, 237, 239, 241, 243, Mansfield Road

Caravan Sites, Temporary Dwellings, etc.

Since the introduction of the Caravan Sites and the Control of Development Act, 1960, a full survey of all caravan sites in the district has now been completed. Every site owner has been provided with application forms for licences, a booklet explaining the principal provisions of the Act and a copy of the Model Standards. Personal interviews with every site owner were held to ensure that everyone involved was fully conversant with their responsibilities.

This form of control will do much to raise the standards of the existing sites. The problem of the roaming hawkers will still remain unsolved until there are sufficient sites allocated for this particular purpose.

Reference must be made again to the excellent co-operation given by the Police in dealing with the troublesome elements who occasionally try to settle on unauthorised sites.

Factories Acts, 1937 to 1959

Prescribed Particulars on the Administration of the Factories Act, 1937

PART 1 OF THE ACT

1.—Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health.

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of Inspections (3)	Number of Written notices (4)	Number of Occupiers prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	6	5	0	0
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	105	46	0	0
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	6	14	0	0
Total	117	65	0	0

2—Cases in which DEFECTS were found

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred To H.M. Inspector (4)	Referred By H.M. Inspector (5)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	0	0	0	0	0
Overcrowding (S.2)	0	0	0	0	0
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	0	0	0	0	0
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	0	0	0	0	0
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	0	0	0	0	0
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	0	0	0	0	0
(b) Unsuitable or defective	0	0	0	0	0
(c) Not separate for sexes	0	0	0	0	0
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0	0	0

Part VIII of the Act

Outwork

(Sections 110 and 111)

Nature of Work (1)		Section 110 No. of out-workers in August list required by Section 110 (1) (c) (2)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council (3)	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists (4)	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises (5)	Section 111 Notices served (6)	Prosecutions (7)
Wearing apparel	Making etc.,	192	0	0	0	0	0
	Cleaning and washing	0	0	0	0	0	0

Outworkers not employed on any other processes.

SECTION E

Slaughterhouses and Meat Inspection

The following slaughterhouses were licensed:—

Sutton-in-Ashfield Wholesale Meat Suppliers, Church Street, Sutton-in-Ashfield.
Mr. J. E. Clifton, Kirkby Road, Sutton-in-Ashfield.
Mr. K. Sweetmore, Main Street, Huthwaite.
Mr. E. A. Wright, Main Street, Huthwaite.
Mr. E. Smith, High Street, Stanton Hill.
Stanton Hill Co-operative Society, Ltd., High Street, Stanton Hill.

Slaughtermen's licences issued	24
New slaughtermen's licences issued	1

Inspections:—

(a) Visits to Slaughterhouses	1139
(b) Visits to Meat Shops	43
(c) Visits to Vans, Stalls, etc.	3

Carcases and Offal inspected and condemned in whole or in part.

	Total	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed	21140	3421	373	59	12876	4411	0
Number inspected	21140	3421	373	59	12876	4411	0
All Diseases Except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci							
Whole carcases condemned		0	1	0	1	8	0
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned		1116	171	0	203	508	0
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than T.B. and Cysticerci		32.62%	45.84%	0	1.58%	11.52%	0
Tuberculosis Only:							
Whole carcases condemned		3	0	0	0	0	0
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned		96	16	0	0	160	0
Percentage of the number inspected affected with T.B.		2.81%	4.30%	0	0	3.63%	0
Cysticercosis							
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned		9	1	0	0	0	0
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration		9	1	0	0	0	0
Generalised and totally condemned		0	0	0	0	0	0

Meat and Food Inspected and Condemned

At Slaughterhouses and Butchers' Shops.

Meat Condemned

Tuberculosis

	Weight lbs.	lbs.
3 whole carcases of beef	1610	
Parts of Carcases		
Beef	1133	
Pork	13	2756

4 Diaphragms
159 Heads
19 Hearts
7 Kidneys
33 Livers
79 Lungs
21 Mesenteries
4 Spleens
4 Udders

	3313	
Total weight		6069

Other Diseases

		lbs.
Acute Swine Erysipelas — 6 carcases of pig	448	
Asphyxia — 1 carcase of sheep	100	
Bruising — hindquarters of pig	75	
Jaundice — 1 carcase of pig	92	
Johne's Disease — 1 carcase cow	433	
Pathological Emaciation — 1 carcase of pig	69	1217

Offal

Abscesses	2 diaphragms, 6 heads 68 livers, 29 lungs	1244	
Actinomycosis	64 heads, 1 tongue	1923	
Bacterial Necrosis	5 livers	65	
Cirrhosis	11 livers	43	
Cysticercus bovis	9 heads, 2 hearts	278	
Cysts	1 lung, 3 livers	10	
Echincoccus	1 lung	6	
Fascioliasis	880 livers, 89 lungs	11774	
Hydronephrosis	6 kidneys	6	
Inflammation	1 set pigs bowels	5	
Mastitis	113 udders	1243	
Milk Spot	4 livers	12	
Neoplasm	2 livers, 1 lung, 1 spleen	22	
Nephritis	5 kidneys	4	
Parasites	255 livers, 243 lungs	1325	
Pericarditis	45 hearts	145	
Peritonitis	5 diaphragms, 30 livers, 1 spleen	188	
Pleurisy	4 diaphragms, 93 lungs	425	
Pneumonia	384 lungs	354	
Telangiectasis	23 livers	299	19371

Summary of Meat Condemned:

Tuberculosis	6069
Other Diseases	20588
	26657 = 1904st. 1lb.

Detained—10 carcases of beef, and offal detained in cold storage for cysticercus bovis.

At Retail Shops :

	lbs		lbs.
Fish tinned	12	Fish (Frozen)	8
Meat tinned	683	Pastry (Frozen)	5
Milk and cream tinned	13	Cakes (Frozen)	4
Tomatoes tinned	147	Peas (Frozen)	3
Other tinned foods	80	Meat (Frozen)	1
Fruit	173	Salad (Frozen)	20
Butter	45		

Total 85 stones 4lbs.

Milk Supply :

No. of Dairies on Register 31/12/60	6
No. of Distributors 31/12/60	63
Dealers Licensed to sell Pasteurised Milk 31/12/60	45
Dealers Licensed to sell Tuberculin Tested Milk 31/12/60	39
Dealers Licensed to sell Sterilised Milk 31/12/60	57
Supplementary Licences to sell Pasteurised Milk 31/12/60	4
Supplementary Licences to se'l Tuberculin Tested Milk 31/12/60	4
Supplementary Licences to sell Sterilised Milk 31/12/60	4
No. of visits to Dairies	2
No. of visits to Distributors	51
New Dairies erected	0
Dairies modernised	0
Minor Repairs at Dairies	0

Since October, 1952, only specially designated milks may be sold in this district.

About 66% sold in the district is Pasteurised and 33% T.T. Pasteurised T.T. Raw and Sterilised amount to about 1%.

Milk Samples Taken

T.T. Pasteurised	T.T.Raw	Pasteurised	Sterilised	Total
37	29	25	23	114

Six samples were examined for Tubercle Bacilli and all were negative.

Milks failing Methylene Blue Test. Two T.T. Raw, subsequently resampled and proved satisfactory.

Premises Registered under Section 16, Food and Drugs Act, 1955, at 31st December, 1960.

(a) Ice Cream :

	No.	Inspections
Manufacture and Sale (Hot mix only)	2	28
Sale only	162	59

	Total Samples	Grading on Methylene Blue Test I	II	III
Ice Cream	58	54	3	1

Iced Lollies 3 samples. Satisfactory.

No case of infringements of the Ice Cream (Heat Treatment, etc.) Regulations have been found.

	No.	Inspections
(b) Meat Products	26	71

Food Hygiene Regulations

Details of Food Shops and Inspections

Premises	Number	Inspections
Baker and General Grocer	9	22
Butchers	56	80
Confectioner and General Grocer	165	112
Cafe, Confectioner and Grocer	10	41
Confectioner	31	11
Fish and Chip Frying	25	30
Fish (Wet)	1	7
General Grocer and Greengrocer	17	52
Grocer and General Stores	10	18
Greengrocer	22	33
General Confectioner and Off-Licence	21	8
Tripe	1	2
Wines and Spirits	1	1
Public Houses and Hotels	51	18

Inspection of Other Food Premises and Vehicles		
	Restaurants & Canteens	69
	Market Stalls	270
	Street Vendors	37

Public Market

Regular weekly inspection of market stalls revealed little cause for complaint. The mobile hand washing accommodation remains available for all the food handlers. Very little open food is sold from the stalls, and the fruit and vegetable vendors are quite co-operative.

General Observations

Education of food handlers and the general public must continue unceasingly. Every effort is made to give informal talks and advice on all occasions. Emphasis is laid on maintaining a reasonable spirit of goodwill between trade and the Local Authority.

Disposal of Condemned Meat and Food

Any salvageable material is treated in the Council's waste food project, the remainder is passed to a local works to be processed to fertilizer.

Food and Drugs

Details of samples analysed during the year

Item	Number Examined	Number Adulterated	Action
Battenburg Cake	1		
Brown Sugar	1		
Chocolate Coated Jam Roll	1		
Condensed Milk	1		
Coffee and Chickory Essence	1		
Confectionery (Sweets)	5		
Cream Cheese Spread	1		
Custard Powder	2		
Elecampane Root	1		
Fibro Embrocation Cream	1		
Figs	1		
Glucose Drink	1		
Ice-Cream	2		
Imperial Roll	1		
Jam Sandwich Mix	1		
Margarine	1		
Marzipan	1		
Meat Paste	2		
Meat Pies	20		
Milk	11		
Mixed Dried Fruit	1		
Orange Drink	2		
Orange Squash	1		
Parsley Sauce	1		
Pastry Mix	1		
Pork Dripping	1	1	No official Certificate of adulteration issued by Analyst.
Potted Meat	1		
Soup	1		
Sponge Mixture	1		
Sugar	1		
Sultanas	1		
Table Cream	1		
Table Jelly	2		
Tapioca (Seed Pearl)	1		
Tinned Boneless Chicken	1		
Tinned Processed Peas	1		
Tinned Rice Pudding	1		
Tinned Stuffed Pork Roll	1		
Totals	76	1	

Milk Samples Tested

Pasteurised	T.T. Pasteurised	Sterilised	T.T. Raw Farm Bottled	T.T. Raw Farm Bottled Channel Isles	T.T. Pasteurised Channel Isles
35	35	30	25	8	19

All 152 samples proved satisfactory.

Food and Drugs Act—Legal Action

There was no legal action taken during the year.

The discovery of an earwig in a bottle of school milk in July, 1960, resulted in a strong warning being sent to the firm concerned.

SECTION F.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

Scarlet Fever

Notifications numbered only sixteen, the lowest incidence recorded, and were distributed over the year with the maximum, four cases, in May. The disease was mild and occurred chiefly in school children.

The only adult affected was admitted to hospital. All the children were treated at home.

	East	West	Huthwaite	Skegby
Incidence in Wards	3	9	3	1

Age and Sex Incidence.	Males	Females
Age 1	0	1
Age 2	1	0
Age 3	0	2
Age 5-9	4	3
Age 10-14	2	2
Age 50	1	0
	8	8

Diphtheria

The last case in an immunised child occurred in 1944 and in an unimmunised child in 1946.

Statistics for the last twenty-six years are summarised below.

	Cases	Deaths
1935—1940 (inclusive) (before immunisation)	284	13
1941 (first year of immunisation)	55	4
1942—1946 (inclusive)	26	2
1947—1960 (inclusive)	0	0

Prophylaxis

Completed treatment 1960:—

Age when treated	Under 1 year	1—4 years	School children	Totals
Clinics	439	41	36	516
Privately	79	11	5	95
	518	52	41	611

Booster Injections given to children at school age.

Clinics or Schools	522	
Privately	16	538

Immunised Children at 31st December, 1960

Under 1 year, i.e. born 1960	233
Infants, 1—4 years (inclusive)	1981
School children, 5—14 years (inclusive)	5843

% Level of Immunisation

	31/12/60	31/12/59
Infants under One year. Percentage immunised before they are one year old	86%	85%
Infants, 1—4 years (inclusive)	90%	89%
School children, 5—14 years (inclusive)	95%	95%

Age Groups

1—5 years	Completed Treatment	Commenced Treatment	Consented but failed to bring Infants to clinic
Children born 1955	92%	3%	1%
Children born 1956	92%	—	2%
Children born 1957	91%	—	4%
Children born 1958	89%	1%	5%
Children born 1959	89%	2%	3%

Classification by age at inoculation and age attained.

	Age at 31/12/60 i.e. born in years	Under 1 1960	1—4 1959—56	5—9 1955—51	10—14 1950—46	Under 15 Total
Last injection given						
A.	1956—1960	233	1981	2622	79	4915
B.	1955 or earlier	—	—	72	3070	3142

Whooping Cough

The incidence of whooping cough has not varied significantly during the past twenty years. There is a general tendency for annual fluctuations and this year notified cases numbered seventy-nine of which sixty-six occurred from October to December. Two infants were treated in hospital. There have been no deaths from whooping cough since 1956.

Eighty per cent of children have whooping cough inoculations in infancy, and the incidence of the disease is about one per cent. in immunised, and three per cent. in unimmunised children. The booster injection given at school age does not contain whooping cough vaccine and I doubt whether it is desirable to include it. Seven of the infants under one year had developed the disease before the normal time of immunisation, and the other three had not been immunised.

Incidence in Wards	East	West	Huthwaite	Skegby
	25	35	1	18

Age and Sex Distribution

	Males	Females	Total	Prophylactic Injections. in infancy
Under 1 year	4	6	10	0
1—2 years	7	1	8	4
2—3 years	7	2	9	6
3—4 years	1	4	5	5
4—5 years	3	3	6	4
5—9 years	21	19	40	24
Age 50	0	1	1	0
	43	36	79	43

Prophylaxis

completed treatment during 1960

	Under 1 year	1-4 years	5-14 years	Totals	
Clinics	430	36	2	468	
Privately ...	79	10	1	90	558

Measles

A few notifications were received in July increasing in the next two months and reaching epidemic proportions in October, November and December, when five hundred and twenty-nine of the six hundred and fourteen cases occurred.

Three children were admitted to hospital, two with broncho-pneumonia.

Incidence in Months

Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
—	1	—	1	—	—	9	31	43	109	117	303	614

Incidence in Wards

East	West	Huthwaite	Skegby
220	204	107	83

Age and Sex Distribution

	Males	Females	Total
Under 1 year	6	7	13
1—2 years	30	27	57
2—3 years	30	33	63
3—4 years	33	32	65
4—5 years	33	32	65
5—9 years	180	157	337
10 14 years	8	5	13
Age 18 years	1	0	1
	321	293	614

Smallpox

The last case in the district was notified in 1929.

Prophylaxis

Age when treated	Primary Vaccinations Clinics	Primary Vaccinations Privately	Re-vaccinations Clinics	Re-vaccinations Privately
Under 1 year	230	36	—	—
Age 1 year	1	4	—	—
Age 2 to 4 years	6	2	—	—
Age 5 to 14 years ...	6	2	2	—
15 years and over	4	8	5	1
Totals	247	52	7	1

Infants under one year % vaccinated = 44.8%

Acute Poliomyelitis

No case was notified during the year.

Prophylaxis

Completed primary treatment (Two Injections) 1960.

	Children	Young Adults Born 1933-1942	Adults 1932-1920	Others	Totals
Clinics ...	523	91	265	6	885
Privately ...	206	152	562	8	928
	729	243	827	14	1813

Third Injections given 1960

Clinics	2503
Privately	1741
	4244

Estimated Percentage treated:—	31/12/60	31/12/59
Children	74.4%	71%
Young Adults	50.9%	46.6%
Adults	11.3%	—

Totals since commencement.	Two Injections	Third Injections
1956	25	—
1957	86	—
1958	4847	442
1959	5335	6136
1960	1813	4244
	12,106	10,822

Gastro Enteritis

One infant and one adult admitted to hospital with diarrhoea were found to be suffering from non infective enteritis.

Food Poisoning

A child aged four years was found to have a salmonella infection and four of the five remaining members of the family were excreting salm. typhi-murium. No evidence of the source of infection was found and no other cases were notified.

On September 16th two adults were admitted to hospital with abdominal pain, vomiting and diarrhoea of acute onset. The symptoms resolved in some twenty-four hours and no pathogens were isolated. Food poisoning was suspected and enquiry revealed that they had both consumed brawn sandwiches some three hours previously. The brawn had been made on September 11th, cooled and refrigerated next day, and first offered for sale on the 13th. It had been purchased on the 15th and stored overnight in a refrigerator which was found to be faulty. On the morning of the 16th it was put into sandwiches and taken to work by the two men affected.

No evidence of infection was found in the staff of the shop, and stools were negative. A sample of brawn, however, gave a growth of coagulase positive staphylococci.

Only the two members of the family affected appeared to have consumed the brawn and it is likely the cause of the illness was staphylococcal toxin, and an important contributory cause was the prolonged exposure of the cooked brawn to a temperature favouring the growth of organisms.

Dysentery

A child aged two years being treated for scalds in a General Hospital developed Sonne dysentery and was transferred to the Forest Hospital. Three other children in the family were found to be excreting shigellae sonnei.

Pneumonia

Only two cases were notified.

Puerperal Pyrexia

Two cases were notified from King's Mill Hospital. Broncho-pneumonia was the cause in one, but no definite source of the pyrexia was found in the other. Both recovered.

Meningococcal Infection

A child aged three years was admitted to hospital where the diagnosis of meningococcal infection was confirmed. He made a good recovery.

Erysipelas

Two men aged fifty, and seventy-two years contracted erysipelas from which they recovered.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum

There have been no notifications in this district since 1954.

Anthrax

Anthrax was added to the list of notifiable infectious diseases as from 1st December. This is in addition to the statutory requirements (Factories Act, 1937) to notify cases to H.M. Chief Inspector of Factories, 19, St. James's Square, London, S.W.1.

Tuberculosis

	New Cases.				Deaths.			
Age periods	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1-5	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
5-15	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15-25	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
25-35	3	2	0	0	0	1	0	0
35-45	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
45-55	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
55-65	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
65 and upwards	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	1
	16	4	2	3	2	1	0	1

The increase in primary notifications was due entirely to the incidence in males. No one type of employment was significant, and, in fact, no fewer than fourteen different kinds of work were shared by the sixteen new cases. The only categories with more than one case were factory workers and schoolboys, the two latter being family contacts. Two of the four women were factory workers.

The sites of infection of the non-pulmonary cases were glands of the neck, caecum and kidney.

The Chest Physician was able to admit all the new cases to hospital, nineteen within a month of primary notification, and the other within two months.

Two of the fatal pulmonary cases were first notified in 1950 and 1959. The third, a man aged sixty-eight, had not been notified.

Renal infection accounted for the non-pulmonary death.

The number of pulmonary cases on the register has shown no significant change over the past ten years in the case of men—the number in 1951 was seventy-one rising to a maximum of ninety-nine in 1955, and is now ninety-five. There is a general downward trend in the number of women—sixty-nine in 1951 with a peak of seventy-nine in 1954 and now fifty-eight. Non-pulmonary cases ~~cases~~ show quite a definite decline, particularly after 1956. The numbers on the register in 1951 were sixteen males and twenty-two females, and the present figures are six and nine respectively.

One male and three females were added to the register on transferring from another district.

Ten pulmonary cases, first notified between 1942 and 1954, and one non-pulmonary case were removed from the register on recovery. Two pulmonary cases were removed on leaving the district.

Two cases on the pulmonary register were removed after death from causes other than tuberculosis.

On Register—	Males		Females		Total
	P.	N.P.	P.	N.P.	
31/12/60	95	6	58	9	168
31/12/59	87	4	58	8	157

Special consideration was given to the housing needs of those suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis and appropriate cases were recommended for priority.

Families on priority list 31/12/59	1
Families added to list 1960	5
	6
Families re-housed by Council 1960	6
Families on priority list 31 12/60	0

B.C.G. Testing and Vaccination

The programme was continued and the acceptance rate was 62.5%. Chest X-Ray was arranged for positive reactors after the test, with repeat a year later, and for strongly positive reactors, of which there were ten, after the test, with repeats three months, one year and two years later.

The table shows the details for each school. The high incidence of the positive reactors at the Girls' Grammar School is probably a sequel of the incident in my Annual Report for 1958.

No cases of active tuberculosis were found.

School	Tested	Positive	Negative	Vaccinated
Eastbourne Secondary Modern ...	77	9 (11.7%	68	68
Girls' Grammar	58	18 (31%)	40	40
Hillocks Secondary Modern ...	29	3 (10%)	26	26
Huthwaite Secondary Modern ...	36	1 (2.7%)	35	35
Stanton Hill Secondary Modern	119	10 (8.4%)	109	109
Westbourne Secondary Modern	86	13 (15%)	73	73
	405	54 (13.3%	351	351

Testing and vaccination is also done regularly at the Chest Clinic, King's Mill Hospital. Twenty-two infants and four children aged 1—4 years were vaccinated.

Cases of Infectious Disease during the year 1960.

Notifiable Disease.	Number of cases notified. Age Groups													Total cases notified in—					
	TOTAL	Under 1	1 to 2	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 65	65 and Over	East Ward	West Ward	Huth-waite Ward	Skegby Ward	Total cases ad-mitted to Hosp.	Deaths
Scarlet Fever ...	16	0	1	1	2	0	7	4	0	0	0	1	0	3	9	1	3	1	0
Pneumonia ...	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
Measles ...	614	13	57	63	65	65	337	13	1	0	0	0	0	220	204	107	83	3	0
Whooping Cough ...	79	10	8	9	5	6	40	0	0	0	0	1	0	25	35	1	18	2	0
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0
Meningococcal infection ...	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
Erysipelas ...	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0
Dysentery ...	4	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0
Food Poisoning ...	7	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	7	0	0	0	2	0

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